

(11)Publication number:

08-229663

(43)Date of publication of application: 10.09.1996

(51)Int.CI.

B22D 19/00

C22C 1/10

(21)Application number: 07-037381

(71)Applicant: TOYOTA MOTOR CORP

(22)Date of filing:

24.02.1995 (72)Invento

(72)Inventor: KAJIKAWA YOSHIAKI

FUJINE MANABU YAMASHITA MINORU

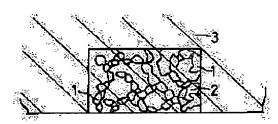
(54) METAL SINTERED COMPOSITE MATERIAL

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide metal sintered composite material to

prevent crack in rapid cooling.

CONSTITUTION: The molten metal of aluminum alloy (AC8A) is impregnated/ solidified in porous part of a ferreous porous metal sintered body 1 having lattice structure, a metal sintered body composite material of piston, etc., consisting of a composite material part 2 and aluminum alloy part 3 is obtained. The thermal expansion coefficient difference at boundary between the composite material 2 and aluminum alloy part 3 is set to 5×10-6/° C. The porous sintered body is of laminated layer structure, provided with the layer having thermal expansion coefficient close to aluminum alloy part and the layer to form sliding face.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

http://www19.ipdl.ncipi.go.jp/PA1/result/detail/main/wAAAY5a4GTDA408229663P1.htm

6/7/2005

(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平8-229663

(43)公開日 平成8年(1996)9月10日

(51) Int.Cl. ⁶	識別記号	庁内整理番号	F I	技術表示箇所
B 2 2 D 19/00			B 2 2 D 19/00	\mathbf{v}
C 2 2 C 1/10			C 2 2 C 1/10	G

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数2 OL (全 9 頁)

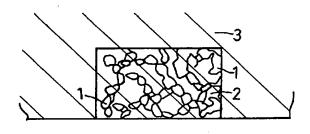
(21)出願番号	特顧平7-37381	(71)出願人 000003207
		トヨタ自動車株式会社
(22)出顧日	平成7年(1995)2月24日	愛知県豊田市トヨタ町1番地
	•	(72)発明者 梶川 義明
		愛知県豊田市トヨタ町1番地 トヨタ自!
		車株式会社内
		(72)発明者 藤根 学
		愛知県豊田市トヨタ町1番地 トヨタ自!
		車株式会社内
		(72)発明者 山下 実
		愛知県豊田市トヨタ町1番地 トヨタ自!
		車株式会社内
		(74)代理人 弁理士 大川 宏

(54) 【発明の名称】 金属焼結体複合材料

(57)【要約】

【目的】 急冷時における **亀裂を防止する 金属焼結体複合** 材料を提供すること。

【構成】格子構造をもつ鉄系の多孔質金属焼結体1の気孔部分にアルミ合金(AC8A)の溶湯を高圧鋳造法にて含浸、固化させ、これにより複合材料部2とアルミ合金部3とからなるピストン等の金属焼結体複合材料を得る。複合材料部2とアルミ合金部3との界面における熱膨張差は5×10⁻⁶/℃以下に設定されている。多孔質金属焼結体1は積層構造であり、アルミ合金部3に熱膨張率が近い層と、摺動面を形成する層とを備えている。



1:多孔質金属焼結体 2:複合材料部 3:アルミ合金部

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】多孔質金属焼結体の気孔部分に軽金属を含 浸、固化して形成した複合材料部と、

該複合材料部を被覆すると共に該複合材料部を構成する 軽金風と同材質の軽金属母材部とからなり、

該複合材料部と該軽金属母材部との界面において両者の 熱膨張率の差を5×10⁻⁶/℃以下としたことを特徴と した金属焼結体複合材料。

【請求項2】軽金属が含浸、固化されて複合材料部を構成する多孔質金属焼結体は、

軽金属母材部との熱膨張率の差を小さくする母材側焼結 体層と、該母材側焼結体層と一体をなすと共に摺動面を 形成する摺動側焼結体層とを備え、

該摺動側焼結体層は、該母材側焼結体層よりも摺動特性 が優れていることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の金属焼 結体複合材料。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は金属焼結体複合材料に関する。本発明に係る金属焼結体複合材料は例えば摺動部材、具体的には内燃機関のピストンのピストンリング溝を形成する領域などに適用できる。

[0.002]

【従来の技術】特開平3-189063号公報、特開平3-189064号公報には、金属粉末を焼結した多孔質金属焼結体を用い、多孔質金属焼結体の気孔部分にアルミ系、マグネシウム系等の軽金属を含浸、固化させた複合材料部をもつ金属焼結体複合材料に関する技術が提案されている。

【0003】また上記公報によれば、上記複合材料部を 構成する軽金属と同材質の軽金属母材部で、複合材料部 を覆う技術も開示されている。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記した金属焼結体複合材料の温度を急激に変化させる際に、例えば、高温領域に加熱した直後の金属焼結体複合材料を急冷処理する際に、複合材料部と軽金属母材部との界面において亀裂が発生することが往々にしてある。軽金属が含浸される多孔質金属焼結体を構成する原料として、強度、弾性率、耐摩耗性等の特性及びコスト等の観点から鉄系が選択されることが多いが、鉄系の焼結体を用いた場合には、金属焼結体複合材料の温度を急激に変化させる際に、軽金属母材部と複合材料部との界面において亀裂が発生し易い。

【0005】本発明は上記した実情に鑑みなされたものであり、請求項1の課題は、両者の熱膨張率の差を規定することにより、焼き入れ等の急冷処理の様に温度変化が急激な場合において、複合材料部と軽金属母材部との界面での亀裂を抑えるのに有利な金属焼結体複合材料を提供することにある。請求項2の課題は、上記課題に加

えて、軽金風が含浸、固化されて複合材料部を構成する 多孔質金属焼結体を積層構造とすることにより、熱膨張 率の差を小さく規定して耐亀裂性を確保しつつ、複合材 料部を摺動部材として一層適する様にした金属焼結体複 合材料を提供することにある。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項1に係る金属焼結体複合材料は、多孔質金属焼結体の気孔部分に軽金属を含浸、固化して形成した複合材料部と、複合材料部を被覆すると共に該複合材料部を構成する軽金属と同材質の軽金属母材部とからなり、複合材料部と軽金属母材部との界面において両者の熱膨張率の差を5×10⁻⁶/℃以下としたことを特徴としたものである。

【0007】請求項2に係る金属焼結体複合材料は、請求項1において、軽金属が含浸、固化されて複合材料部を構成する多孔質金属焼結体は、軽金属母材部との熱膨張率の差を小さくする母材側焼結体層と、母材側焼結体層と一体をなすと共に摺動面を形成する摺動側焼結体層とを備え、摺動側焼結体層は、母材側焼結体層よりも摺動特性が優れていることを特徴とするものである。

[0008]

【作用及び発明の効果】請求項1によれば、複合材料部と軽金属母材部との界面において両者の熱膨張率の差は 5×10⁻⁶/℃以下とされている。そのため急冷処理等の様に温度が急激に変化したとしても、複合材料部と軽金属母材部との界面において亀裂抑制性を高め得る。

【0009】熱膨張率の差が小さいため、急冷処理に伴い発生する熱収縮に起因するせん断力の発生の度合が減少するためと推察される。よって本発明に係る金属焼結体複合材料によれば、両者の界面における耐亀裂性は高まり、耐久性や長寿命化に有利である。請求項2によれば、複合材料部を構成する多孔質金属焼結体は、軽金属母材部との熱膨張率の差を小さくする母材側焼結体層と、摺動面を形成する摺動側焼結体層とを備えており、いわば積層構造とされている。そして、摺動面を形成する摺動側焼結体層は、母材側焼結体層よりも摺動特性が優れている。

【0010】そのため請求項2によれば、複合材料部と 軽金属母材部との熱膨張率の差を小さくして界面におけ る耐亀裂性を確保しつつ、摺動面における摺動特性(例 えば耐摩耗性、強度、弾性率、靭性など)を確保するの に有利であり、摺動面の耐久性や長寿命化に有利であ る。

[0011]

【実施例】本発明の実施例について、実施例に至る経緯と共に説明する。図1は本実施例に係る金属焼結体複合材料の断面を模式的に示す。金属焼結体複合材料は、複合材料部2と、軽金属母材部としてのアルミ合金部3とで形成されている。複合材料部2は、気孔部分をもつ格子構造を備えたスケルトン状の多孔質金属焼結体1を用

い、これに軽金属としてのアルミ合金の溶湯を含浸し、 固化して形成されている。

【0012】アルミ合金部3は、複合材料部2を被覆すると共に複合材料部2を構成するアルミ合金と同材質のアルミ合金で形成されている。多孔質金属焼結体1は複合材料部2のアルミ合金を強化する強化材を構成するものである。多孔質金属焼結体1を構成する材料としては、その強度、弾性率、耐摩耗性等の特性及びコストなどから、鉄系材料を選択することが好ましい。従って鉄系粉末を焼結して構成できる。鉄系粉末としては炭素鋼粉末、鋳鉄系粉末、合金鋼粉末(例えばSKD系、SKH系等)などを採用できる。

【0013】本実施例では前述の様に、気孔部分をもつ格子構造を備えたスケルトン状の多孔質金属焼結体1を用い、多孔質金属焼結体1の気孔部分にアルミ合金の溶湯を高圧鋳造法にて含浸させ、固化させ、一体的に複合化する。これにより金属焼結体複合材料を製造する。この様にして製造した金属焼結体複合材料に対して、溶体化→焼き入れ→時効処理を順に実施する。この場合、焼き入れ時に複合材料部2とアルミ合金部3との界面において亀裂が発生し易い。

【0014】鉄系材料は一般的に熱膨張率が 11×10^{-6} / $^{\circ}$ / $^{\circ}$ 程度である。複合材料部2のうち鉄系の多孔質金属焼結体1が占める体積率を65%とした場合には、アルミ合金(JIS AC8A、熱膨張率: 20×10^{-6} / $^{\circ}$)の容裼を含浸し、固化させて複合材料部2を形成すると、その複合材料部2の熱膨張率は基本的には約 14×10^{-6} / $^{\circ}$ / $^{\circ}$ となる。従って複合材料部2とアルミ合金部3との熱膨張率の差は、基本的には 6×10^{-6} / $^{\circ}$ (= 20×10^{-6} / $^{\circ}$ - 14×10^{-6} / $^{\circ}$)となり、大きくなる。

【0015】なお体積率とは、複合材料部2の体積をV1とし、複合材料部2のうち多孔質金属焼結体部分が占める体積をV2としたとき、{(V2/V1)×100}%の意味である。この様に鉄系の多孔質金属焼結体1を用いた複合材料部2の熱膨張率とアルミ合金部3の熱膨張率との差が大きいため、焼き入れ等の急冷処理において急激な温度変化で、複合材料部2とアルミ合金部3との界面において急激にせん断力が働いて、亀裂が発生し易くなるものと推察される。

【0016】なお上記したアルミ合金(JIS AC8 A)は、JIS規格上、重量%でSiが11.0~13.0%、Mgが0.7~1.3%、Cuが0.8~1.3%、Niが1.0~2.5%、Feが0.8%以下、Znが0.1%以下と規定されている。一方、他の形態として、オーステナイト系ステンレス鋼であるSUS304の金属粉末を圧粉して焼結した格子構造をもつスケルトン状の多孔質金属焼結体1を用い、その多孔質金属焼結体1の気孔部分にアルミ合金の溶湯を含浸、固化させて複合化し、複合材料部2とアルミ合金部3とを

備えた金属焼結体複合材料を形成した。この複合材料部 2に占める多孔質金属焼結体1の体積率は70%である。

【0018】上記検討の後、各種複合材料について同様の検討をした結果、複合材料部2の熱膨張率とアルミ合金部3の熱膨張率との差を5×10⁻⁶/℃以下とすれば、焼き入れ等の急冷処理時に複合材料部2とアルミ合金部3との界面において亀裂抑止効果が高くなり、亀裂が発生しないことがわかった。ところで鉄系材料は一般的に熱膨張率がアルミ系よりもかなり小さく、前述の様に11×10⁻⁶/℃程度であり、アルミ系の熱膨張率との差は大きい。高い熱膨張率、即ちアルミ合金部3に近い熱膨張率をもつ鉄系材料は、オーステナイト系ステンレス鋼やマンガン鋼等に限られている。しかしこのようなオーステナイト系ステンレス鋼やマンガン鋼等の材料のみでは、優れた摺動特性を備えた金属焼結体複合材料を製造するには不利である。

【0019】そこで本発明者は、複合材料部2のうちアルミ合金部3に直接接触する度合が大きな領域は、アルミ合金部3との熱膨張率の差を5×10⁻⁶/℃以下と小さくし、且つ、複合材料部2のうち摺動面を形成する領域は、アルミ合金部3との熱膨張率の差が大きいものの、つまり5×10⁻⁶/℃を越えるかもしれないが、摺動特性に優れた材料とすれば良いことに、着目した。

【0020】この様な特性を備えた金属焼結体複合材料は、多層構造の多孔質金属焼結体を用い、これにアルミ合金の溶湯を含浸、固化させて形成することにより実現できる。この例を図2に示す。図2に示す様に、アルミ合金が含浸される多孔質金属焼結体4は三層の積層構造であり、外側の層を構成する母材側焼結体層としての第1層41と、同じく外側の層を構成する母材側焼結体層としての第1層41と、同じく外側の層を構成する母材側焼結体層としての第3層43と、第1層41、第3層43に挟まれた摺動側焼結体層としての第2層42とを備えている。ここで第1層41、第4層43にアルミ合金を含浸固化させた複合材料部分の熱膨張率は、アルミ合金部3の熱膨張率との差を小さく設定し、つまり5×10⁻⁶/℃以下に設定する。

【0021】第2層42にアルミ合金を含浸固化させた 複合材料部分は、摺動面を形成するものである。従って 第2層42は、摺動特性(一般的には耐摩耗性、強度、 弾性率及び靭性等の性質)が第1層41、第3層43よりも優れている様に散定されるている。

(試験例)

< 試験例1>表1は本試験例で用いる供試粉末を示す。表1に示す粉末αは耐熱系高合金鋼であるSKD61相当粉末(粒径:20~180μm、水アトマイズ法)、粉末bはオーステナイト系ステンレス鋼であるSUS304相当粉末(粒径:20~180μm、水アトマイズ法)、粉末cはマンガン鋼粉末(粒径:20~180μm、水アトマイズ法)、粉末dはセラミックス系硬質粒子粉末であるムライト粉末(粒径:10~45μm、粉砕法)である。

【0022】表2は本試験例で製造した試験片A、B、Cを示す。表2から理解できる様に、試験片Aによれば、多孔質金属焼結体4は前述の様に第1層41と第2層42と第3層43との積層構造されている。第1層41は体積率が60%に設定されており、粉末bで形成されている。第2層42は体積率が60%に設定されており、粉末aで形成されている。第3層43は体積率が60%に設定されており、粉末bで形成されている。

【0023】表2から理解できる様に、試験片Bによれば、試験片Aと同様に多孔質金属焼結体4は第1層41と第2層42と第3層43との積層構造されている。第1層41は体積率が60%に設定されており、体積率40%に相当する粉末aと、体積率20%に相当する粉末bとで形成されている。なお、粉末aが体積率40%に相当するとは、第1層41に係る複合材料部分の体積を100%としたとき、粉末aで形成された焼結体部分が体積で40%を占めるという意味である。

【0024】第2層42は体積率が60%に設定されており、粉末aで形成されている。第3層43は第1層41と基本的に同様であり、体積率が60%に設定されており、体積率40%に相当する粉末aと、体積率20%に相当する粉末bとで形成されている。表2から理解できる様に、試験片Cよれば、多孔質金属焼結体は1層であり、体積率が60%に設定されており、粉末aで形成されている。

【0025】そして、表1に示した所定の金属粉末を用い、潤滑剤としてのステアリン酸亜鉛を金属粉末に対して1wt%を秤量し、それらをV型混合機にて混合した。次に、 $30mm \times 40mm$ の大きさのキャビティを備えた金型に、所定量の粉末を入れ、加圧することにより、圧粉体($30mm \times 40mm \times \mathbb{P}$ さ10mm)を作成した。

【0026】なお試験例A、試験例Bに係る3層構造の圧粉体は、金型のキャビティに順次金属粉末を投入して加圧することにより製作した。このとき第1層の厚さ、第3層の厚さをそれぞれ2mm、第2層の厚さを6mmとなるように、粉末の投入量をコントロールした。そして試験例A~試験例Cに係る圧粉体を真空焼結炉にてそ

れぞれ焼結した。即ち、真空焼結炉にて700℃で30分間保持し、ステアリン酸亜鉛を揮発させ、その後に、1100℃で30分間焼結し、以て格子構造をもつスケルトン状の試験例A~試験例Cに係る多孔質金属焼結体を得た。

【0027】焼結した後は、100℃/分の冷却速度となるように窒素ガスで各多孔質金属焼結体を強制冷却した。つまり気体冷却した。なお窒素ガスを用いたのは多孔質金属焼結体の酸化防止などを考慮したからである。この場合、多孔質金属焼結体を水冷や油冷することは好ましくない。多孔質金属焼結体の気孔内部に水分や油分を残留させ易く、アルミ合金の溶湯を含浸して複合化した際に水分や油分が蒸散してガス欠陥を誘発し易いからである。

【0028】次に、試験例A~試験例Cに係る多孔質金 風焼結体を、それぞれ200℃において大気雰囲気で30分間予熱した。その後、予熱した各多孔質金属焼結体を高圧鋳造金型のキャビティの所定位置に配置し、750℃のアルミ合金(JISAC8A)の溶湯をキャビティに注ぎ、直ちに100MPaの加圧力で加圧した。これによりスケルトン状の多孔質金属焼結体の気孔部分にアルミ合金の溶湯を含浸させた。アルミ合金の固化により両者が一体化して金属焼結体複合材料(φ100×50mm)が形成される。これを金型から取り出した。この様にして製造した金属焼結体複合材料の断面を図3に示す。

【0029】この様にして製造した金属焼結体複合材料を用い、大気中において500℃×3時間の条件で加熱保持して溶体化処理した後、約70℃の温水に焼き入れした。その後、その金属焼結体複合材料を大気中において220℃×3時間の条件で加熱保持して時効処理を実施した(ASTM:T7処理)。この時効処理により複合材料部2のアルミ部分、アルミ合金部3のアルミ部分は強化、安定化される。

【0030】この様にして得られた金属焼結体複合材料を複合材料部2が露出するように半分に切断した。そして、その切断面をカラーチェックをして複合材料部2とアルミ合金部3との界面における亀裂発生状況を調査した。その結果を表2において〇×で示した。表2から理解できる様に、試験片Cにおいては、亀裂発生の評価は×であった。即ち、複合材料部2とアルミ合金部3との界面において赤色の発色がみられ、亀裂が発生していたことが確認された。一方、三層積層構造の多孔質金属焼結体4が採用されている試験片Aにおいては、複合材料部2とアルミ合金部3との界面には、全く赤色の発色が見られず、亀裂が発生していないことが確認できた。

【0031】また三層積層構造の多孔質金属焼結体4が採用されている試験片Bにおいても、試験例Aと同様に、複合材料部2とアルミ合金部3との界面には、全く赤色の発色が見られず、亀裂が発生していないことが確

認できた。上記試験例A〜試験例Cに使用された複合材料部2の各層と同じ材質の熱膨張測定試験片を形成し、その熱膨張率を測定した。同様にアルミ合金部3と同じ材質の熱膨張測定試験片を形成し、その熱膨張率も測定した。その結果も表2に示す。

【0032】表2から理解できる様に、試験片Aによれば、オーステナイト系ステンレス鋼粉末を基材とする第1層41に係る複合材料部分は熱膨張率が18.4×10⁻⁶/℃である。SKD61相当粉末を基材とする第2層42に係る複合材料部分は熱膨張率が14.5×10⁻⁶/℃である。第3層43に係る複合材料部分は第1層41の場合と同様に熱膨張率が18.4×10⁻⁶/℃である。なお、熱膨張率は常温領域~400℃の温度領域において測定したものである。

【0033】表2から理解できる様に、試験片Bによれば、第1層41に係る複合材料部分は熱膨張率が15. 4×10⁻⁶/℃であり、第2層42に係る複合材料部分は熱膨張率が14.5×10⁻⁶/℃であり、第3層43に係る複合材料部分は熱膨張率が15.4×10⁻⁶/℃であった。SKD61相当粉末のみを基材とする試験片 Cは、熱膨張率が14.5×10⁻⁶/℃であった。

【0034】前述した様に試験片Cにおいて亀裂が発生したのは、複合材料部 2 とアルミ合金部 3 との熱膨張率の差が 5. $5 \times 10^{-6}/\mathbb{C}$ (=20. $0 \times 10^{-6}-1$ 4. 5×10^{-6}) と大きく、急冷時においてせん断力が作用して界面において亀裂が発生したものと推察される。また試験片Aによれば、複合材料部 2 の第 1 層 4 1 に係る複合材料部分、第 3 層 4 1 に係る複合材料部分とアルミ合金部 3 との熱膨張率の差が 1. $6 \times 10^{-6}/\mathbb{C}$ (=20. $0 \times 10^{-6}-18$. 4×10^{-6}) である。また試験片Bによれば、4. $6 \times 10^{-6}/\mathbb{C}$ (=20. $0 \times 10^{-6}-15$. 4×10^{-6}) と小さな値であり、熱膨張率の差が 5. $0 \times 10^{-6}/\mathbb{C}$ 以下であるため、界面において亀裂は発生しなかった。

【0035】以上の結果を勘案すれば、複合材料部2とアルミ合金部3との熱膨張差が5×10⁻⁶/℃以下であれば、焼き入れ時において界面の亀裂の発生を防止できることが分かる。

[0036]

【表1】

記号	材質名	組成 wt%	製造メーカー
а	SKD61 相当	Fe-0. 2C-1Si-0. 4Mn-5Cr-1. 3Mo-1V	三菱製鋼
b	505304相当	Fe-0. 02C-0. 9C-0. 2Mn-10. 5Ni-19Cr	大同特殊鋼
С	マンガン側	Fe-0. 7C-0. 35Si-17Mn	アトマイズ自作
d	ムライト	76Al ₂ O ₂ -24SiO ₂	昭和電工

[0037]

【表2】

記号	多孔質金属焼結体4			複合材料部2	焼き入れ時の複合材 料部2とアルミ合金
	構造	眉	体積率(%) 粉末種類	(℃)率驱避燥	部3との界面における
A	3層	1	60 b	18.4×10 ⁻⁶	
	特坦	2	60 a	14.5×10 ⁻⁶	0
		3	60 b	18.4×10 ⁻⁶	
В	3層	1	40a+20b	15.4×10 ⁻⁶	
	11376	2	60 a	14.5×10 ⁻⁶	0
		3	40a+20b	15.4×10 ⁻⁶	
С	1層	1	60 a	14.5×10 ⁻⁶	×

アルミ合金 20.0×10-6

< 試験例2>試験例Dとして、図4に示すリング状の多 孔質金属焼結体5 (外径92mm、内径72mm、厚さ 7mm)を形成した。このリング状の多孔質金属焼結体 は、外側の層を構成する母材側焼結体層としての第1層 51及び第3層53 (厚み1mm)と、第1層51及び 第3層53に挟まれた摺動側焼結体層としての第2層5 2 (厚み5mm)とで形成されている。

【0038】表3から理解できる様に、試験片Dによれば、第1層51は体積率が60%に設定されており、体積率30%に相当する粉末aと、体積率30%に相当する粉末cとで形成されている。ここで、粉末aが体積率30%に相当するとは、前述同様に、多孔質金属焼結体の第1層51に係る複合材料部分を100体積%としたとき、そのうち粉末aからなる焼結体部分が30%占めるという意味である。第2層52は体積率が63%に設定されており、体積率60%に相当する粉末aと、3%に相当する粉末dとで形成されている。第3層53は第1層51と基本的に同様であり、体積率が60%に設定されており、体積率30%に相当する粉末cとで形成されている。

【0039】第2層52は表2から理解できる様に、S KD61相当の粉末とセラミックス硬質粒子を形成する ムライト粉末(Hv1400~1500~1600程 度)との混合粉末で形成されているため、耐摩耗性、強 度、弾性率の性質が、外第1層51及び第3層53より も優れている。次に、上記した図4に示す多孔質金属焼 結体を300℃×30分の条件で予熱した後、ピストン 用高圧鋳造金型のキャビティのうちのトップリング構位 置に対応するに配置し、そして760℃のアルミ合金 (JIS AC8A) 溶湯を注ぎ、約100MPaの加

(JIS AC8A) 裕揚を注き、約100MPaの加圧力で加圧し、高圧鋳造によりピストン7(図5参照)を形成した。図5から理解できる様にピストン7は、ピストン7の主体を形成すると共にピストンヘッド7kを備えた複合材料部2と、この複合材料部2を被覆するアルミ合金部3とで構成されている。このピストン7は、ディーゼル系内燃機関に装備されるものでも良いし、ガソリン系内燃機関に装備されるものでも良い。

【0040】上記試験片Dに使用された複合材料部2と同じ材質の熱膨張測定試験片を形成し、その熱膨張率を測定した。その結果も表3に示す。表3から理解できる様に、試験片Dによれば、第1層51に係る複合材料部分は熱膨張率が16.7×10-6/℃であり、第2層52に係る複合材料部分は熱膨張率が14.1×10-6/℃であり、第3層53に係る複合材料部分は熱膨張率が16.7×10-6/℃であった。

【0041】従って、第1層51及び第3層53に係る複合材料部分の熱膨張率とアルミ合金部3の熱膨張率との差は、ピストン7の半径方向つまり矢印X1方向(図5参照)において、(20.0×10⁻⁶/℃)−(16.7×10⁻⁶/℃)=3.3×10⁻⁶/℃となり、かなり小さい。上記の様に製造したピストン7を用い、前述同様な条件で溶体化→焼き入れ→時効の熱処理をそれ

ぞれ実施した。そして、第2層52に係る複合材料部分を機械加工してリング溝55を形成した。リング溝55を区画する上面55x、下面55y及び側面55zが、ピストンリングとしてのトップリングと摺動する摺動面を構成する。

【0042】この様な試験例Dにおいても、複合材料部2とアルミ合金部3との界面における亀裂有無をカラーチェックにより調査したところ、亀裂の発生は見られなかった。内燃機関で使用される際には、一般的にピスト

ン7の空洞部70にはオイル等の冷却剤が吹付けられるので、ピストン7の空洞部70を区画する内面70iはオイルで冷却される。なお75はセカンドリングが装備されるリング溝、76はオイルリングが装備されるリング溝を示す。リング溝75、76はピストン7に直接切削加工して形成される。

【0043】 【表3】

#1H	2号 構造 層		多孔質金属焼結体		[金属焼結体	複合材料部2	
PC-7			種類と体積率(%)	熱膨張率(℃)			
D	3層	1	30a+30c	16.7×10 ⁻⁶			
		2	60a+3d	14.1×10°			
		3	30a+30c	16.7×10 ⁻⁶			

なお図6に示す形態の様に、第1層51の内周側と第3層53の内周側とを連設した連設層59を、第1層51 や第3層53と同様の材質で形成しても良い。この場合には、連設層59の熱膨張率をピストン7のアルミ合金の熱膨張率に近づけるのに有利である。

【0044】更に図4に示す多孔質金風焼結体5を構成する第1層51、第2層52、第3層53を形成する金属粉末を傾斜組成で金型のキャピティに装填し、第1層51、第2層52、第3層53を傾斜組成とし、これにより熱膨張率を傾斜的にピストン7のアルミ合金に近づけることにしても良い。

(他の形態)

○上記した例では、アルミ合金を注入して軽金属母材部を形成しているが、アルミ合金の組成は上記したものに限定されるものではなく、他の材質のものでもよい。更にアルミ合金に代えてMg系の合金を注入して軽金属母材部を形成しても良い。また上記した例では三層構造の多孔質金属焼結体を採用しているが、これに限らず用途に応じて2層、4層、5層等でも良い。

〇また、アルミ合金が含浸固化される多孔質金属焼結体 4、5は、本発明者の試験によれば、摺動面における耐 焼付性に大きな影響を与える。そこで、多孔質金属焼結 体4、5の硬度(特に、耐焼付性等の摺動特性が要請さ れる摺動面を形成する第2層42、52の硬度)をマイ クロピッカース硬度でHv200~800程度にするこ とが好ましい。

【0045】この様にすれば、使用温度が高い場合(例えば250~300℃)等の様に厳しい環境下で使用された場合であっても、多孔質金属焼結体4、5の気孔に

含浸したアルミやマグネシウム等の軽金属の硬度が低下 したとしても、スケルトン状の多孔質金属焼結体4、5 の格子構造が良好に維持されるため、軟化した軽金属を しっかりと保持し、摺動面における焼付を軽減、回避す ることができる。

【0046】ここでHv200未満では、多孔質金属焼結体4、5としての強度が充分ではなく、摺動面において軽金属と共に塑性流動し易くなり、焼付による面荒れ状態が生成され易い。またHv800を越えると、複合材料部2の被削性が低下する。なお多孔質金属焼結体4、5の硬度の上限値及び下限値は、金属焼結体複合材料の種類、使用温度等の使用環境等に応じて適宜選択されるが、硬度の上限値は例えば750、700、650、600にでき、硬度の下限値は例えば250、300、350にできる。

【0047】この様な多孔質金属焼結体4、5を構成する金属粉末としては、前述したSKD系、SKH系、Fe-Mn鋼系が挙げられる。

○複合材料部2に占める多孔質金属焼結体4、5の割合は、体積率で45~85%が好ましい。多孔質金属焼結体4、5の格子部分が軽金属を良好に保持するためには、ある程度の体積率が必要とされるからである。

【0048】なお金属焼結体複合材料の用途等に応じて、多孔質金属焼結体4、5が占める体積率の上限値は80%、75%、70%にでき、体積率の下限値は50%、55%にできる。

〇上記した多孔質金属焼結体4、5の内部(特に、摺動 特性が要請される摺動面を形成する第2層42、52) に硬質繊維や硬質粒子を含むこともできる。硬質繊維や 硬質粒子はマイクロピッカース硬度でH v 2000以下のものが好ましい。H v 2000を越えると、相手攻撃性が強すぎ、摺動面から脱落した硬質繊維や硬質粒子が摺動面に噛みこまれて摺動面を荒らしたりするが、H v 2000以下のものであれば、荒れの程度は抑えられる。

【0049】硬質粒子や硬質繊維の硬度の上限値は1900、1800、1700等にでき、硬度の下限値は400、500、600等にできる。この様な硬質粒子としては上記したムライト粒子の他に、FeCr粒子(Hv1700程度)、FeCrC粒子(Hv800程度)を採用できる。

【0050】なお硬質粒子の平均粒径は適宜選択できるが、 $3\sim50\,\mu$ m程度、特に $4\sim30\,\mu$ m程度にできる。硬質繊維の平均繊維径は適宜選択できるが、 $0.5\sim15\,\mu$ m程度、特に $1\sim7\,\mu$ m程度にできる。

〇上記した点を考慮し、多孔質金風焼結体4、5を形成する金風粉末としては、特に摺動面を形成する第2層42、52を形成する金風粉末としては、重量%でCが0.1~8%、Crが8.0%~70.0%を含むものを採用できる。金風粉末としては、重量%でCが0.1~3%、Crが2.0%~20.0%、Mo、V、W、Coの少なくとも1種が0.3~30%を含むものを採用できる。

【0051】例えば上記したSKD61相当の鉄系粉末、更にはSKD11相当の鉄系粉末を採用できる。なおSKD11の基本組成は、重量%でCが1.5%、Siが0.4%、Mnが0.4%、Crが12%、Moが1%、Vが0.8%である。この範囲であれば、金属粉末の圧粉体を焼結して多孔質金属焼結体4、5を形成した後に気体冷却(例えば、窒素ガス等によるガス冷却、空気冷却)すれば、上記した範囲の硬度が確保され易

く、即ち多孔質金属焼結体4、5の硬度はHv200~ 800の領域を確保し易い。従ってその後に600℃以上の軽金属の溶湯を含浸固化させても、多孔質金属焼結 体4、5の過剰な軟化はなく、耐焼付性を確保できる。

【0052】(付記)上記した実施例から次の技術的思想も把握できる。

○母材側焼結体層の一層ぶんの厚みよりも、摺動側焼結 体層の厚みを厚く設定する請求項2に記載の金属焼結体 複合材料。

○母材側焼結体層と摺動側焼結体層とが積層されており、積層方向と直交する方向の端側に摺動部を形成する 請求項2に記載の金属焼結体複合材料。

○多孔質金属焼結体はリング形態または平盤形態である 請求項1に記載の金属焼結体複合材料。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】複合材料部をアルミ合金部で被覆した状態の断面図である。

【図2】複合材料部の強化材を構成する多孔質金属焼結 体の斜視図である。

【図3】複合材料部をアルミ合金部で被覆した状態の断面図である。

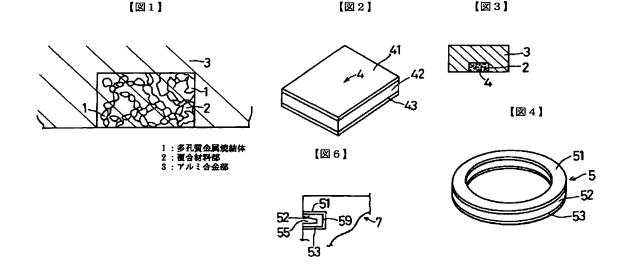
【図4】複合材料部の強化材を構成する多孔質金属焼結 体の斜視図である。

【図 5】複合材料部を備えたピストンの部分断面図である

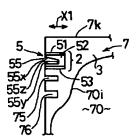
【図 6】他の形態に係る複合材料部を備えたピストンの 部分断面図である。

【符号の説明】

図中、2は複合材料部、3はアルミ合金部(軽金属母材部)、4及び5は多孔質金属焼結体、41及び51は第1層(母材側焼結体層)、42及び52は第2層(摺動側焼結体層)、43及び53は第3層(母材側焼結体層)、7はピストンを示す。



【図5】



* NOTICES *



JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

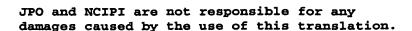
[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Metal sintered compact composite material characterized by having consisted of the composite-material section which sank in and solidified into the pore part of a porosity metal sintered compact, and formed the light metal in it, and the light metal and the light metal base material section of this quality of the material which constitute this composite-material section while covering this composite-material section, and making the difference of both coefficient of thermal expansion into less than [5x10-6/degree C] in the interface of this composite-material section and this light metal base material section.

[Claim 2] It is a metal sintered compact composite material according to claim 1 which the porosity metal sintered compact which it sinks in, and a light metal is solidified and constitutes the composite-material section is equipped with the base material side sintered compact layer which makes small the difference of coefficient of thermal expansion with the light metal base material section, and the sliding side sintered compact layer which forms a sliding surface while making this base material side sintered compact layer and one, and is characterized by this sliding side sintered compact layer excelling this base material side sintered compact layer in the sliding property.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *



- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to metal sintered compact composite material. The metal sintered compact composite material concerning this invention is applicable to a slide member, the field which specifically forms the piston ring groove of an internal combustion engine's piston.

[Description of the Prior Art] The porosity metal sintered compact which sintered metal powder is used for JP,3-189063,A and JP,3-189064,A, and the technique about metal sintered compact composite material with the composite-material section which it sank [section] into the pore part of a porosity metal sintered compact, and made it solidify light metals, such as an aluminum system and a magnesium system, is proposed.

[0003] Moreover, according to the above-mentioned official report, the wrap technique is also indicated in the composite-material section in the light metal base material section of a light metal and this quality of the material which constitutes the above-mentioned composite-material section.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] in case the temperature of the above-mentioned metal sintered compact composite material is changed rapidly, for example, in case quenching processing of the metal sintered compact composite material immediately after heating to an elevated-temperature field is carried out, it is alike occasionally that a crack occurs in the interface of the composite-material section and the light metal base material section, and it is done. In case the temperature of metal sintered compact composite material is rapidly changed as a raw material with which a light metal constitutes the porosity metal sintered compact with which it sinks in when the sintered compact of an iron system is used although an iron system is chosen from viewpoints, such as properties, such as reinforcement, an elastic modulus, and abrasion resistance, and cost, in many cases, in the interface of the light metal base material section and the composite-material section, it is easy to generate a crack.

[0005] This invention is made in view of the above-mentioned actual condition, and by specifying the difference of both coefficient of thermal expansion, like quenching processings, such as quenching, the technical problem of claim 1 is to offer a metal sintered compact composite material advantageous to suppressing the crack in the interface of the composite-material section and the light metal base material section, when a temperature change is rapid. It is to offer the metal sintered compact composite material the composite-material section was made further suitable [composite material] as a slide member, the technical problem of claim 2 specifying the difference of coefficient of thermal expansion small, and securing crack-proof nature by making into a laminated structure the porosity metal sintered compact which it adds to the above-mentioned technical problem, and it sinks in, and a light metal is solidified, and constitutes the composite-material section.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The metal sintered compact composite material concerning claim 1 consists of the composite-material section which sank in and solidified into the pore part of a porosity metal sintered compact, and formed the light metal in it, and the light metal and the light metal base material section of this quality of the material which constitute this composite-material section while covering the composite-material section, and is characterized by making the difference of both coefficient of thermal expansion into less than [5x10-6/degree C] in the interface of the composite-material section and the light metal base material section.

[0007] The porosity metal sintered compact which the metal sintered compact composite material concerning claim 2 is set to claim 1, it sinks in, and a light metal is solidified, and constitutes the composite-material section It has the base material side sintered compact layer which makes small the difference of coefficient of thermal expansion with the light metal base material section, and the sliding side sintered compact layer which forms a sliding surface while making a base material side sintered compact layer and one, and a sliding side sintered compact layer is characterized by the sliding property being superior to a base material side sintered compact layer.

[8000]

[Function and Effect(s) of the Invention] According to claim 1, in the interface of the composite-material section and the light metal base material section, the difference of both coefficient of thermal expansion is made into less than [5x10-6/degree C]. Therefore, even if temperature changes rapidly like quenching processing, crack control nature can be raised in the interface of the composite-material section and the light metal base material section.

[0009] Since the difference of coefficient of thermal expansion is small, it guesses for the degree of generating of the shearing force resulting from the heat shrink generated with quenching processing to decrease. Therefore, according to the metal sintered compact composite material concerning this invention, the crack-proof nature in both interface increases, and is advantageous to endurance or reinforcement. According to claim 2, the porosity metal sintered compact which constitutes the composite-material section is equipped with the base material side sintered compact layer which makes small the difference of coefficient of thermal expansion with the light metal base material section, and the sliding side sintered compact layer which forms a sliding surface, and, so to speak, let it be a laminated structure. And the sliding side sintered compact layer which forms a sliding surface excels the base material side sintered compact layer in the sliding property.

[0010] Therefore, making small the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of the composite-material section and the light metal base material section, and securing the crack-proof nature in an interface according to claim 2, it is advantageous to securing the sliding properties (for example, abrasion resistance, reinforcement, an elastic modulus, toughness, etc.) in a sliding surface, and advantageous to the endurance and reinforcement of a sliding surface.

[0011]

[Example] The example of this invention is explained with the circumstances which result in an example. Drawing 1 shows typically the cross section of the metal sintered compact composite material concerning this example. Metal sintered compact composite material is formed in the composite-material section 2 and the aluminum containing alloy section 3 as the light metal base material section. Using the porosity metal sintered compact 1 of the shape of a skeleton equipped with grids structure with a pore part, the composite-material section 2 sinks in and solidifies the molten metal of the aluminum containing alloy as a light metal to this, and is formed in it.

[0012] The aluminum containing alloy section 3 is formed by the aluminum containing alloy which constitutes the composite-material section 2, and the aluminum containing alloy of this quality of the material while it covers the composite-material section 2. The porosity metal sintered compact 1 constitutes the reinforcement which strengthen the aluminum containing alloy of the composite-material section 2. As an ingredient which constitutes the porosity metal sintered compact 1, it is desirable to choose an iron system ingredient from a property, costs, etc., such as the reinforcement, an elastic modulus, and abrasion resistance. Therefore, iron system powder can be sintered and constituted. As iron system powder, carbon steel powder, cast iron system powder, alloy steel powder (for example, a SKD system, a SKH system, etc.), etc. are employable. [0013] In this example, infiltrate the pore part of the porosity metal sintered compact 1 with a high pressure casting process, it is made to solidify using the porosity metal sintered compact 1 of the shape of a skeleton equipped with grids structure with a pore part as mentioned above, and the molten metal of an aluminum containing alloy is compound-ized in one. This manufactures metal sintered compact composite material. Thus, solution-ized -> quenching -> aging treatment is carried out in order to the manufactured metal sintered compact composite material. In this case, in the interface of the composite-material section 2 and the aluminum containing alloy section 3, it is easy to generate a crack at the time of quenching.

[0014] Generally the coefficient of thermal expansion of an iron system ingredient is about 11x10-6/degree C. if it sinks in, the molten metal of an aluminum containing alloy (JIS AC8A, coefficient-of-thermal-

expansion:20x10-6/degree C) is solidified and the composite-material section 2 is formed, when the rate of the volume which the porosity metal sintered compact 1 of an iron system occupies among the composite-material sections 2 is made into 65% -- the coefficient of thermal expansion of the composite-material section 2 -- fundamental -- about -- it becomes 14x10-6/degree C. Therefore, fundamentally, the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of the composite-material section 2 and the aluminum containing alloy section 3 becomes 6x10-6/degree C (=20x10-6/degree-C-14x10-6/degree C), and becomes large.

[0015] In addition, the rate of the volume means {(V2/V1) x100} %, when the volume of the composite-material section 2 is set to V1 and the volume which a porosity metal sintered compact part occupies among the composite-material sections 2 is set to V2. Thus, since the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of the composite-material section 2 using the porosity metal sintered compact 1 of an iron system and the coefficient of thermal expansion of the aluminum containing alloy section 3 is large, in quenching processing of quenching etc., by the rapid temperature change, in the interface of the composite-material section 2 and the aluminum containing alloy section 3, shearing force works rapidly, and it is imagined as what a crack becomes easy to generate.

[0016] in addition, the above-mentioned aluminum containing alloy (JIS AC8A) -- JIS top and weight % -- Si -- Fe is specified and Zn is specified [Mg/Cu] for nickel as 0.1% or less 0.8% or less 1.0 to 2.5% 0.8 to 1.3% 0.7 to 1.3% 11.0 to 13.0%. The porosity metal sintered compact 1 of the shape of a skeleton with the grids structure which carried out powder compacting of the metal powder of SUS304 which is austenitic stainless steel, and sintered it as other gestalten on the other hand was used, and sank into the pore part of the porosity metal sintered compact 1, it was made to solidify the molten metal of an aluminum containing alloy, it compound-ized, and a metal sintered compact composite material equipped with the composite-material section 2 and the aluminum containing alloy section 3 was formed. The rate of the volume of the porosity metal sintered compact 1 occupied in this composite-material section 2 is 70%.

[0017] When this metal sintered compact composite material was quenched, the crack was not generated in the interface of the composite-material section 2 and the aluminum containing alloy section 3. In this case, the coefficient of thermal expansion of the composite-material section 2 which sank into the porosity metal sintered compact 1 made from SUS304, it was made to solidify an aluminum containing alloy, and was formed is abbreviation 18x10-6/degree C fundamentally. Therefore, since coefficient of thermal expansion becomes small at the coefficient of thermal expansion (fundamentally 20x10-6/degree C) of the aluminum containing alloy section 3, therefore so big shearing force does not arise in an interface in the case of quenching processing, the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of near and both is imagined to be what a crack did not generate.

[0018] After the above-mentioned examination, as a result of carrying out examination same about various composite material, it turned out that the crack suppression effectiveness becomes high in the interface of the composite-material section 2 and the aluminum containing alloy section 3 at the time of quenching processing of less than [5x10-6/degree C], then quenching, etc., and a crack does not generate the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of the composite-material section 2, and the coefficient of thermal expansion of the aluminum containing alloy section 3. By the way, generally an iron system ingredient has a coefficient of thermal expansion quite smaller than an aluminum system, it is about 11x10-6/degree C as mentioned above, and the difference with the coefficient of thermal expansion of an aluminum system is large. The iron system ingredient with a high coefficient of thermal expansion, i.e., the coefficient of thermal expansion near the aluminum containing alloy section 3, is restricted to austenitic stainless steel, manganese steel, etc. However, it is disadvantageous to manufacture the metal sintered compact composite material equipped with the outstanding sliding property only with ingredients, such as such austenitic stainless steel and manganese steel. [0019] Then, the field where the degree to which this invention person contacts the aluminum containing alloy section 3 directly among the composite-material sections 2 is big The field which makes small the difference of coefficient of thermal expansion with the aluminum containing alloy section 3 with less than [5x10-6/degree C], and forms a sliding surface among the composite-material sections 2 Its attention was paid to the ingredient excellent in the sliding property, then the good thing, although 5x10-6/degree C may be exceeded although the difference of coefficient of thermal expansion with the aluminum containing alloy section 3 is large that is,. [0020] The porosity metal sintered compact of multilayer structure is used for a metal sintered compact composite material equipped with such a property, and it can realize it by sinking into this, making it solidify

the molten metal of an aluminum containing alloy, and forming. This example is shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, the porosity metal sintered compact 4 with which an aluminum containing alloy sinks in is the laminated structure of three layers, and is equipped with 42 [layer / 3rd / layer / 1st / layer / 2nd] with 43 as 41 and a sliding side sintered compact layer pinched by 43 the 3rd layer as a base material side sintered compact layer which constitutes the 1st layer of an outside layer as well as 41 as a base material side sintered compact layer which constitutes an outside layer. The 1st layer, the 4th layer, the coefficient of thermal expansion of 41 and the composite-material part which made 43 carry out sinking-in solidification of the aluminum containing alloy sets up small a difference with the coefficient of thermal expansion of the aluminum containing alloy section 3, that is, sets it as less than [5x10-6/degree C] here.

[0021] The composite-material part which carried out sinking-in solidification of the aluminum containing alloy forms the 2nd layer of a sliding surface in 42. Therefore, for 42, a sliding property (generally properties, such as abrasion resistance, reinforcement, an elastic modulus, and toughness) is 41 and ***** set up as the 3rd layer is superior to 43 the 1st layer the 2nd layer.

(Example of a trial)

The <example 1 of trial> table 1 shows the sample offering powder used in the example of an exam. The 61 about SKD powder (particle size: 20-180 micrometers, the water atomizing method) whose powder a shown in Table 1 is heat-resistant system high alloy steel, the 304 about SUS powder (particle size: 20-180 micrometers, the water atomizing method) whose powder b is austenitic stainless steel, and Powder c are manganese steel powder (particle size: 20-180 micrometers, the water atomizing method) and mullite powder (particle size: 10-45 micrometers, the grinding method) whose powder d is ceramic system hard particle powder.

[0022] Table 2 shows the test pieces A, B, and C manufactured in the example of an exam. According to the test piece A, the laminated structure of the 1st layer of the 2nd layer of the 3rd layer of the porosity metal sintered compact 4 is carried out [41] to 43 with 42 as mentioned above so that he can understand from Table 2. The rate of the volume is set up to 60%, and 41 [layer / 1st] is formed with Powder b. The rate of the volume is set up to 60%, and 42 [layer / 2nd] is formed with Powder a. The rate of the volume is set up to 60%, and 43 [layer / 3rd] is formed with Powder b.

[0023] According to the test piece B, the laminated structure of the 1st layer of the 2nd layer of the 3rd layer of the porosity metal sintered compact 4 is carried out [41] to 43 with 42 like the test piece A so that he can understand from Table 2. The rate of the volume is set up to 60%, and 41 [layer / 1st] is formed with the powder a equivalent to 40% of rates of the volume, and the powder b equivalent to 20% of rates of the volume. In addition, when the volume of the composite-material part which takes the 1st layer for 41 as Powder a is equivalent to 40% of rates of the volume is made into 100%, the sintered compact part formed with Powder a means that 40% is occupied by the volume.

[0024] The rate of the volume is set up to 60%, and 42 [layer / 2nd] is formed with Powder a. 43 [layer / 3rd / layer / 1st] is fundamentally [as 41] the same, the rate of the volume is set up to 60%, and it is formed with the powder a equivalent to 40% of rates of the volume, and the powder b equivalent to 20% of rates of the volume. If it test-piece C Depends so that he can understand from Table 2, the number of porosity metal sintered compacts is one, and the rate of the volume is set up to 60%, and they are formed with Powder a. [0025] And using the predetermined metal powder shown in Table 1, weighing capacity of the 1wt% was carried out for the zinc stearate as lubricant to metal powder, and they were mixed in the V shaped rotary mixer. Next, the powder of the specified quantity was put into the metal mold equipped with the cavity of 30mmx40mm magnitude, and the green compact (10mm in 30mmx40mmx thickness) was created by pressurizing.

[0026] In addition, the green compact of the three-tiered structure concerning the example A of a trial and the example B of a trial was manufactured by investing metal powder in the cavity of metal mold, and pressurizing it one by one. The powdered input was controlled to set 2mm and the thickness of the 2nd layer to 6mm in the thickness of the 1st layer, and the thickness of the 3rd layer, respectively at this time. And the green compact concerning the example A of a trial - the example C of a trial was sintered with the vacuum sintering furnace, respectively. That is, the porosity metal sintered compact concerning the example A of a trial of the shape of a skeleton which it holds for 30 minutes at 700 degrees C with a vacuum sintering furnace, and zinc stearate is volatilized, and sinters for 30 minutes at 1100 degrees C after that, with has grids structure - the example C of a trial was obtained.

[0027] After sintering, forced cooling of each porosity metal sintered compact was carried out with nitrogen gas so that it might become 100-degree-C cooling rate for /. That is, gas cooling was carried out. In addition, nitrogen gas was used because antioxidizing of a porosity metal sintered compact etc. was taken into consideration. In this case, it is not desirable in a porosity metal sintered compact water cooling or to carry out oil quenching. It is because it is easy to make moisture and oil remain inside the pore of a porosity metal sintered compact, moisture and oil transpire when it sinks in and the molten metal of an aluminum containing alloy is compound-ized, and it is easy to induce a gas defect.

[0028] Next, in 200 degrees C, the preheating of the porosity metal sintered compact concerning the example A of a trial - the example C of a trial was carried out for 30 minutes in the atmospheric-air ambient atmosphere, respectively. Then, each porosity metal sintered compact which carried out the preheating has been arranged in the predetermined location of the cavity of high-pressure-casting metal mold, the cavity was filled with the molten metal of a 750-degree C aluminum containing alloy (JISAC8A), and it pressurized with the welding pressure of 100MPa(s) immediately. Thereby, the molten metal of an aluminum containing alloy was infiltrated into the pore part of a skeleton-like porosity metal sintered compact. Both unify by solidification of an aluminum containing alloy, and metal sintered compact composite material (phi100x50mm) is formed. This was taken out from metal mold. Thus, the cross section of metal sintered compact composite material which manufactured is shown in drawing 3.

[0029] Thus, after carrying out heating maintenance and carrying out solution treatment on the conditions of 500 degree-Cx 3 hours into atmospheric air using the manufactured metal sintered compact composite material, about 70-degree C warm water was quenched. Then, heating maintenance of the metal sintered compact composite material was carried out on the conditions of 220 degree-Cx 3 hours into atmospheric air, and aging treatment was carried out (ASTM:T7 processing). The aluminum part of the composite-material section 2 and the aluminum part of the aluminum containing alloy section 3 are strengthened and stabilized by this aging treatment.

[0030] Thus, it cut in one half so that the composite-material section 2 might expose the obtained metal sintered compact composite material. And the color check was carried out for the cutting plane, and the crack initiation situation in the interface of the composite-material section 2 and the aluminum containing alloy section 3 was investigated. In Table 2, Ox showed the result. In the test piece C, evaluation of crack initiation was x so that he could understand from Table 2. That is, red coloring was seen in the interface of the composite-material section 2 and the aluminum containing alloy section 3, and it was checked that the crack had occurred. On the other hand, in the test piece A with which the porosity metal sintered compact 4 of a three-layer laminated structure is adopted, red coloring was not looked at at all by the interface of the composite-material section 2 and the aluminum containing alloy section 3, but it has checked to it that the crack had not occurred.

[0031] Moreover, also in the test piece B with which the porosity metal sintered compact 4 of a three-layer

laminated structure is adopted, like the example A of a trial, red coloring was not looked at at all by the interface of the composite-material section 2 and the aluminum containing alloy section 3, but it has checked to it that the crack had not occurred. The thermodilatometry test piece of the same quality of the material as each class of the composite-material section 2 used for the above-mentioned example A of a trial - the example C of a trial was formed, and the coefficient of thermal expansion was measured. The thermodilatometry test piece of the same quality of the material as the aluminum containing alloy section 3 was formed similarly, and the coefficient of thermal expansion was also measured. The result is also shown in Table 2.

[0032] According to the test piece A, the coefficient of thermal expansion of the composite-material part which uses austenitic-stainless-steel powder as a base material and which takes the 1st layer for 41 is 18.4x10-6/degree C so that he can understand from Table 2. The coefficient of thermal expansion of the composite-material part which uses 61 about SKD powder as a base material and which takes the 2nd layer for 42 is 14.5x10-6/degree C. The 1st layer of coefficient of thermal expansion of the composite-material part which takes the 3rd layer for 43 is 18.4x10-6/degree C like the case of 41. In addition, coefficient of thermal expansion is measured in an ordinary temperature field -400 degree C temperature field.

[0033] According to the test piece B, the coefficient of thermal expansion of the composite-material part to which the composite-material part which takes the 1st layer for 41 is 15.4x10-6/degree C, and requires the 2nd layer of coefficient of thermal expansion for 42 is 14.5x10-6/degree C, and requires the 3rd layer of coefficient of thermal expansion for 43 was 15.4x10-6/degree C so that he could

understand from Table 2. The coefficient of thermal expansion of the test-piece C which uses only 61 about SKD powder as a base material was 14.5x10-6/degree C.

[0034] That the crack occurred [which was mentioned above] in the test piece C like has the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of the composite-material section 2 and the aluminum containing alloy section 3 as large as 5.5×10 -6/degree C (= 20.0×10 -6-14.5 $\times 10$ -6), and it is imagined as what shearing force acted at the time of quenching, and the crack generated in the interface. Moreover, according to the test piece A, the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of the composite-material part of the composite-material section 2 which takes the 1st layer for 41, the composite-material part which takes the 3rd layer for 41, and the aluminum containing alloy section 3 is 1.6×10 -6/degree C (= 20.0×10 -6-18.4 $\times 10$ -6). Moreover, since according to the test piece B it was 4.6×10 -6/degree C (= 20.0×10 -6-15.4 $\times 10$ -6) and a small value and the difference of coefficient of thermal expansion was less than [5.0×10 -6/degree C], the crack was not generated in the interface.

[0035] If the above result is taken into consideration and the differential thermal expansion of the composite-material section 2 and the aluminum containing alloy section 3 will be less than [$5x10-6/degree\ C$], it turns out that the crack initiation of an interface can be prevented at the time of quenching. [0036]

[Table 1]

記号	材質名	組成 wt%	製造メーカー
а	SKD61 相当	Fe-0. 2C-1Si-0. 4Mn-5Cr-1. 3Mo-1V	三菱製鋼
ь	SUS304相当	Fe-0. 02C-0. 9C-0. 2Mn-10. 5Ni-19Cr	大同特殊鋼
С	マンガン鋼	Fe-0.7C-0.35Si-17Mn	アトマイズ自作
d	ムライト	76Al ₂ O ₃ -24SiO ₂	昭和電工

[0037] [Table 2]

記号構造		多孔質金属焼結体 4		複合材料部2	焼き入れ時の複合材 料部2とアルミ合金
		層	体積率(%) 粉末種類	熱膨張率(/℃)	部3との界面における ・
Α .	3層	1	60 b	18.4×10 ⁻⁶	
	構造	2	60 a	14.5×10 ⁻⁶	0
		3	60 b	18.4×10 ⁻⁶	
В	3層	1	40a+20b	15.4×10 ⁻⁶	
	構造	2	60 a	14.5×10 ⁻⁶	0
	į	3	40a+20b	15.4×10 ⁻⁶	
С	1層	1	60 a	14.5×10 ⁻⁶	×
			アルミ合金	20.0×10 ⁻⁶	

As an example D of the <example 2 of trial> trial, the porosity metal sintered compact 5 (7mm in the outer diameter of 92mm, the bore of 72mm, thickness) of the shape of a ring shown in <u>drawing 4</u> was formed. The porosity metal sintered compact of the shape of this ring reaches 1st layer 51 as a base material side sintered compact layer which constitutes an outside layer, and is formed by 52 (thickness of 5mm) the 2nd layer the 1st layer with 53 (thickness of 1mm) the 3rd layer as 51 and a sliding side sintered compact layer pinched by 53 the 3rd layer.

[0038] According to the test piece D, the rate of the volume is set up to 60%, and 51 [layer / 1st] is formed with the powder a equivalent to 30% of rates of the volume, and the powder c equivalent to 30% of rates of the volume so that he can understand from Table 3. When the composite-material part of a porosity metal sintered compact which takes the 1st layer for 51 is made into 100 volume % like the above-mentioned here for Powder a to be equivalent to 30% of rates of the volume, the sintered compact part which consists of powder a means that it occupies 30%. The rate of the volume is set up to 63%, and 52 [layer / 2nd] is formed with the powder a equivalent to 60% of rates of the volume, and the powder d which corresponds to 3%. 53 [layer / 3rd / layer / 1st] is fundamentally [as 51] the same, the rate of the volume is set up to 60%, and it is formed with the powder a equivalent to 30% of rates of the volume, and the powder c equivalent to 30% of rates of the volume. [0039] since 52 [layer / 2nd] is formed with the mixed powder of powder equivalent to SKD61, and the mullite powder (about 1400 to 1500 to 1600 Hv) which forms a ceramic hard particle so that he can understand from Table 2 -- the property of abrasion resistance, reinforcement, and an elastic modulus -- outside 1st -- layer 51 -- and the 3rd layer is superior to 53. Next, after carrying out the preheating of the porosity metal sintered compact shown in above-mentioned drawing 4 on the conditions for 300 degree-Cx 30 minutes, it has arranged to correspond to the top ring slot location of the cavities of the high-pressure-casting metal mold for pistons, and the 760-degree C aluminum containing alloy (JIS AC8A) molten metal was poured out, it pressurized with the welding pressure of about 100 MPa(s), and the piston 7 (refer to drawing 5) was formed by high pressure casting. The piston 7 consists of the composite-material section 2 equipped with piston head 7k while forming the subject of a piston 7, and the aluminum containing alloy section 3 which covers this composite-material

section 2 so that he can understand from drawing 5. A diesel system internal combustion engine may be equipped with this piston 7, and a gasoline system internal combustion engine may be equipped with it. [0040] The thermodilatometry test piece of the same quality of the material as the composite-material section 2 used for the above-mentioned test piece D was formed, and the coefficient of thermal expansion was measured. The result is also shown in Table 3. According to the test piece D, the coefficient of thermal expansion of the composite-material part to which the composite-material part which takes the 1st layer for 51 is 16.7x10-6/degree C, and requires the 2nd layer of coefficient of thermal expansion for 52 is 14.1x10-6/degree C, and requires the 3rd layer of coefficient of thermal expansion for 53 was 16.7x10-6/degree C so that he could understand from Table 3.

[0041] Therefore, the 1st layer, in radial [of a piston 7] (R> drawing 5 5 reference), i.e., arrow-head X1 direction, the difference of 51, and the coefficient of thermal expansion of a composite-material part and the coefficient of thermal expansion of the aluminum containing alloy section 3 which takes the 3rd layer for 53 becomes (20.0x10-6/degree-C)-(16.7x10-6/degree C) =3.3x10-6/degree C, and is quite small. Solution-ized -> quenching -> aging was heat-treated on the same conditions as the above-mentioned using the piston 7 manufactured as mentioned above, respectively. And the composite-material part which takes the 2nd layer for 52 was machined, and the ring groove 55 was formed. Top-face 55x and inferior-surface-of-tongue 55y and side-face 55z which divide a ring groove 55 constitute the top ring as the piston ring, and the sliding surface which slides.

[0042] In such an example D of a trial, when the crack existence in the interface of the composite-material section 2 and the aluminum containing alloy section 3 was investigated by the color check, crack initiation was not seen. Since the cavernous section 70 of a piston 7 is generally sprayed in cooling agents, such as oil, in case it is used with an internal combustion engine, inside 70i which divides the cavernous section 70 of a piston 7 is cooled in oil. In addition, the ring groove where, as for 75, a second ring is equipped, and 76 show the ring groove where the oil ring is equipped. Direct cutting of the ring grooves 75 and 76 is carried out to a piston 7, and they are formed.

[0043] [Table 3]

*1E	多孔質金属焼結体			複合材料部2
記号	構造層		種類と体積率(%)	熱膨張率(/℃)
D	3層	1	30a+30c	16.7×10 ⁻⁶
		2	60a+3d	14.1×10 ⁻⁸
		3	30a+30c	16.7×10 ⁻⁶

In addition, the 1st layer of the 1st layer of the successive formation layer 59 which formed the inner circumference sides of 53 successively the 3rd layer may be formed the inner circumference side of 51 like the gestalt shown in <u>drawing 6</u> with 51 or the quality of the material as 53 with the 3rd same layer. In this case, it is advantageous to bringing the coefficient of thermal expansion of the successive formation layer 59 close to the coefficient of thermal expansion of the aluminum containing alloy of a piston 7.

[0044] furthermore, the 1st which constitutes the porosity metal sintered compact 5 shown in drawing 4 -- layer 51 and the 2nd -- layer 52 and the metal powder which forms 53 [layer / 3rd] -- an inclination presentation -- the cavity of metal mold -- loading -- the 1st -- layer 51 -- 53 [layer / 3rd] may be considered as an inclination presentation, and the 2nd layer may be made 52 and for this to bring coefficient of thermal expansion close to the aluminum containing alloy of a piston 7 in inclination.

(Other gestalten)

O Although an aluminum containing alloy is poured in and the light metal-base material section is formed in the above-mentioned example, the presentation of an aluminum containing alloy may not be limited to the above-mentioned thing, and the thing of other quality of the materials may be used for it. Furthermore, it replaces with an aluminum containing alloy, the alloy of Mg system is poured in, and the light metal base material section may be formed. Moreover, although the porosity metal sintered compact of 3 layer structures is adopted in the above-mentioned example, not only according to this but an application, two-layer, four layers, five layers, etc. are sufficient.

O According to the trial of this invention person, the porosity metal sintered compacts 4 and 5 with which sinking-in solidification of the aluminum containing alloy is carried out have big effect on the antiseizure property in a sliding surface again. Then, it is desirable to set to about 200 to 800 Hv the degree of hardness (the 2nd layer which forms the sliding surface as which sliding properties, such as an antiseizure property, are requested especially degree of hardness of 42 and 52) of the porosity metal sintered compacts 4 and 5 with micro Vickers hardness.

[0045] Even if it will be the case where it is used under a severe environment like when service temperature is high (for example, 250-300 degrees C) if it is made this appearance Since the grids structure of the skeleton-like porosity metal sintered compacts 4 and 5 is maintained good even if the degree of hardness of light metals, such as aluminum which sank into the pore of the porosity metal sintered compacts 4 and 5, and magnesium, falls, The softened light metal can be held firmly, and printing in a sliding surface can be mitigated and avoided. [0046] In less than 200 Hv, the reinforcement as porosity metal sintered compacts 4 and 5 is not enough, and becomes easy to carry out plastic flow with a light metal in a sliding surface, and the field dry-area condition by printing is easy to be generated here. Moreover, if Hv800 is exceeded, the machinability of the composite-material section 2 will fall. In addition, although the upper limit and lower limit of a degree of hardness of the porosity metal sintered compacts 4 and 5 are suitably chosen according to operating environments, such as a class of metal sintered compact composite material, and service temperature, etc., the upper limit of a degree of hardness is made to 750,700,650,600, and the lower limit of a degree of hardness is made to 250, 300, and 350. [0047] As metal powder which constitutes such porosity metal sintered compacts 4 and 5, the SKD system mentioned above, a SKH system, and a Fe-Mn steel system are mentioned.

O 45 - 85% of the rate of the porosity metal sintered compacts 4 and 5 occupied in the composite-material section 2 is desirable at the rate of the volume. It is because a certain amount of rate of the volume is needed in order for the grid part of the porosity metal sintered compacts 4 and 5 to hold a light metal good.

[0048] In addition, according to the application of metal sintered compact composite material etc., the upper limit of the rate of the volume which the porosity metal sintered compacts 4 and 5 occupy is made to 80%, 75%, and 70%, and the lower limit of the rate of the volume is made to 50% and 55%.

O A hard fibre and a hard particle can also be included inside the above-mentioned porosity metal sintered compacts 4 and 5 (42 the 2nd layer which forms the sliding surface as which a sliding property is requested especially 52). A hard fibre and a hard particle have a 2000 or less-Hv desirable thing at micro Vickers hardness. If Hv2000 is exceeded, the partner aggression is too strong, and although the hard fibre and hard particle which dropped out of the sliding surface are bit and crowded in a sliding surface and damage a sliding surface, if it is a 2000 or less-Hv thing, extent of a dry area will be stopped.

[0049] The upper limit of the degree of hardness of a hard particle or a hard fibre is made to 1900, 1800, and 1700 grades, and the lower limit of a degree of hardness is made to the 400,500,600th grade. The FeCr particle (about 1700 Hv), FeMo particle (about 1400 Hv), and FeCrC particle (about 800 Hv) other than the mullite particle described above as such a hard particle are employable.

[0050] In addition, although the mean particle diameter of a hard particle can be chosen suitably, about 3-50 micrometers is especially made to about 4-30 micrometers. Although the diameter of average fiber of a hard fibre can be chosen suitably, about 0.5-15 micrometers is especially made to about 1-7 micrometers.

O In consideration of the above-mentioned point, that in which C contains in 0.1 to 8%, and Cr contains 8.0% - 70.0% by weight % is employable as metal powder which forms a sliding surface and which forms 42 and 52 especially as metal powder which forms the porosity metal sintered compacts 4 and 5. [layer / 2nd] As metal powder, that in which C contains [at least one sort of Mo, V, W, and Co] in 2.0% to 20.0% 0.1 to 3%, and Cr contains 0.3 - 30% by weight % is employable.

[0051] For example, the above-mentioned iron system powder equivalent to SKD61 and iron system powder

still more nearly equivalent to SKD11 are employable. In addition, the basic presentation of SKD11 is weight %, and, for Cr, Mo is [C / Si / Mn / V] 0.8% 1% 12% 0.4% 0.4% 1.5%. If gas cooling (for example, gas cooling by nitrogen gas etc., air quenching) is carried out after sintering the green compact of metal powder and forming the porosity metal sintered compacts 4 and 5, if it is this range, the degree of hardness of the abovementioned range will be easy to be secured, namely, the degree of hardness of the porosity metal sintered compacts 4 and 5 will tend to secure the field of Hv 200-800. Therefore, even if it carries out sinking-in solidification of the molten metal of a light metal 600 degrees C or more after that, there is no superfluous softening of the porosity metal sintered compacts 4 and 5, and it can secure an antiseizure property. [0052] (Additional remark) The following technical thought can also be grasped from the above-mentioned example.

O Metal sintered compact composite material of a base material side sintered compact layer according to claim 2 which sets up the thickness of a sliding side sintered compact layer thickly rather than the thickness of **** further.

O Metal sintered compact composite material according to claim 2 which the laminating of a base material side sintered compact layer and the sliding side sintered compact layer is carried out, and forms the sliding section in one end of the direction of a laminating, and the direction which intersects perpendicularly.

O A porosity metal sintered compact is a metal sintered compact composite material according to claim 1 which is ring format or a flatbed gestalt.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *



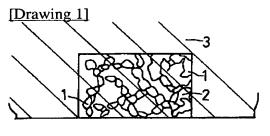
1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

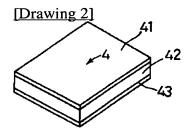
damages caused by the use of this translation.

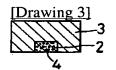
3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

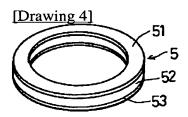
DRAWINGS

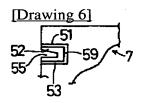


1:多孔質金属境結体 2:覆合材料部 3:アルミ合金部

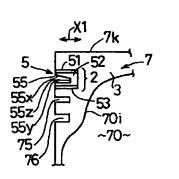








[Drawing 5]



[Translation done.]

This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning Operations and is not part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

BLACK BORDERS

IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES

FADED TEXT OR DRAWING

BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING

SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES

COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

OTHER:

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.

☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY